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THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

AUTUMN 1969

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WILLIAM CANINE, EDITOR

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Cover Photo: Clausland Mountain in Rockland County, New York. Approximately $200,000 remains to be raised for purchase of this outstanding 500-acre tract on the Hudson River. (Photo by Sally Savage.)

Inside Back Cover: Cascade Head, Oregon, a 300-acre 1966 project in Tillamook County. (Photo by Bill Palmroth.)

The Nature Conservancy is a member-governed organization, incorporated in the District of Columbia for non-profit educational and scientific purposes. The National Office is in Washington, D. C., and Regional Offices are located in Evanston, Illinois, and San Francisco, California.

The Nature Conservancy was incorporated in 1951. The Conservancy's first effort at land-saving was the Mianus River Gorge in Westchester County, New York, in 1954. This very successful endeavor turned out to be the forerunner of 362 projects in which the Conservancy has since been involved. These 362 sanctuaries are located in 41 states and total approximately 117,500 acres.

The Nature Conservancy works closely not only with numerous scientific and conservation organizations but with municipal and state governments as well as the federal government.

The Nature Conservancy is the organization rallying the skills, the techniques, and the funds actually necessary to save land. Its total resources are massed for this one objective.

WATERTOWN (N.Y.) DAILY TIMES

Recent acquisitions by The Nature Conservancy are as varied ecologically as they are geographically. From California tidelands to a wooded Maine island, a virgin forest in Kentucky and a long undisturbed woodland in Illinois — the Conservancy's first project in Oklahoma, a Rocky Mountain tract, Florida marshlands, and others — all in all, another exciting quarter-year in the Conservancy's history. In addition to the new projects described below, existing conservancies were enlarged by new acquisitions; among those so strengthened are Mason Neck in Virginia, Mianus Gorge in New York, the West Shore Conservation area and the "Ding" Darling Sanctuary, both in Florida, and the Illinois Prairie Grouse Project.

DAY-RING TIDELANDS — San Francisco Bay Project (Marin County, California). A gift from Elma Louise Day and Harriett Day Robbins, this is a 5½-acre tideland biotic community. Except for a small inlet providing a mixture of fresh water, it is an area typical of the Baylands. The tract is a key one as it blocks any southeasterly extension of a lagoon type subdivision on bay-fill.

UPTON TIDELANDS — San Francisco Bay Project (Marin County, California). A small tideland parcel on the shore of a residential area, this tract is a gift of Dr. and Mrs. William Upton of San Rafael. It is important for checkerboarding against future development of the shoreline in the vicinity. On San Rafael Bay, the area provides a fine view of East Marin Island, an important egret rookery.

VAN DUZEN REDWOODS GROVE — (Humboldt County, California). 390 acres, including two climax redwood groves, river bar and meadowland. A gift of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation. (See page 7.)

PIERCE PROPERTY (Routt County, Colorado). Near Aspen, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, this 600-acre tract was bequeathed to the Conservancy by the will of Gertrude S. Pierce, who died in 1965. Probate proceedings have only recently been concluded.

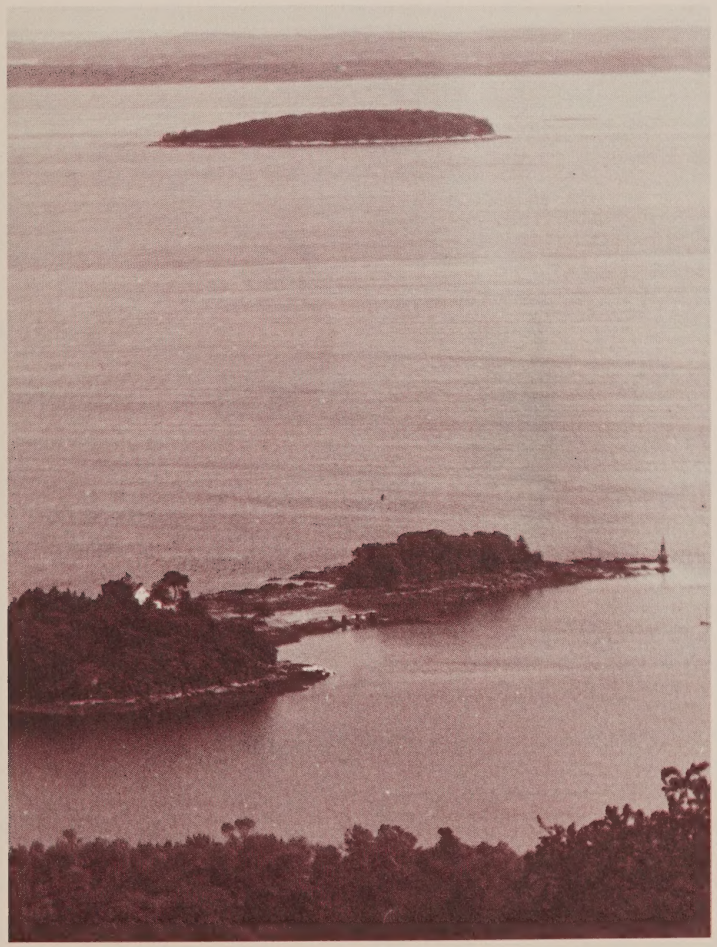
BABER WOODS (Edgar County, Illinois). A 59-acre oak-hickory forest, with sugar maples wooding one portion of the tract, has been donated by Mr. Adin Baber. The woodland, which has not been disturbed in half a century, has belonged to the Baber family since 1854.

LILLY'S WOODS (Letcher County, Kentucky). Through a loan, The Nature Conservancy helped the state of Kentucky purchase this outstanding virgin woods. (See page 22.)

FERNALD'S NECK PRESERVE (Knox County, Maine). The Neck projects into Lake Megunticook, a large lake near Camden. The 300 acres comprising the preserve are mainly in oak-pine forest about 80 years old. The property is being purchased by a Conservancy committee headed by Charles Chatfield.

MARK ISLAND (Waldo and Knox Counties, Maine). This 36-acre island, part of the Islesboro Chain, is a gift of Garrison Norton, who has owned it since 1915. Mr. Norton is a resident of Washington, D.C. Terns and gulls nest on the island, and reports are that two pairs of bald eagles are also residing on the island. Mark Island is notable as the only island in the bay with its original hardwood cover, thus the only one showing foliage color in the autumn.

LAKE RONKONKOMA (Suffolk County, New York). The purchase of this 1¾-acre boat access site was negotiated at the request of the Long Island Chapter for the New York State Conservation Department.



DOUG HALL

Mark Island, Maine, from Mt. Battle, overlooking Sherman's Point and Cove.

THE LAMONT NATURE SANCTUARY (Rockland County, New York and Bergen County, New Jersey). This 25-acre preserve was established in 1953 under the terms of the will of Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont. The area was left to her sons, Dr. Austin Lamont of Philadelphia and Corliss Lamont of New York, who have since overseen its administration. The sanctuary has now been turned over to The Nature Conservancy and will be leased to Columbia University. The wooded property comprises a broad ravine cutting through the Palisades. A perennial stream runs through the ravine. Spectacular cliffs front on the Hudson River.

SCARSDALE PRESERVE (Ulster County, New York). This is a 124-acre tract adjoining the Mohonk Trust and similar in character to that preserve, with woods, cliffs, and caves. It is anticipated that the property will become part of the Trust.

THE TULSA CONSERVANCY (Rogers County, Oklahoma). An 80-acre area just outside of Tulsa which has long been used by the University of Tulsa as a study area is being purchased by a project committee of the Conservancy. The tract includes several biotic communities, with a prairie remnant, a deep ravine with travertine springs, associated rare flora, and several cliff-faces with unique micro-climates.

BUHRMAN TRACT (Botetourt County, Virginia). This key 110-acre property adjoining Tinker Mountain near Roanoke has been purchased as protection for a section of the Appalachian Trail. A committee of the Appalachian Trail Conference has been given responsibility for raising the funds to repay the Natural Areas Matching and Loan Fund.

WILLIAM F. MACFEE, SR.

White Island Harbor at Big Garden Island, Maine. 25-acre Big Garden Island is a recent gift of General and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.

GEORGIA-PACIFIC DONATES REDWOOD GROVE

A 390-acre tract twelve miles southeast of Fortuna, California, has been donated by the owners, Georgia-Pacific Corporation, to The Nature Conservancy for subsequent conveyance to the state of California. Included on the tract are two climax redwood groves, totalling 206 acres. Independent appraisers have estimated the value of the timber to be $6,000,000. Many of the trees are between 400 and 800 years old, and some of the oldest are as large as fifteen feet in diameter.

A small portion of the other 184 acres is cut-over land or is in young redwoods, but most is river bar and meadowland.

The land was held by the Hammond Lumber Company from 1900 until 1955 and since then by their successors, Georgia-Pacific. During much of this long period, the tract, known as Van Duzen Woods, has been used as a recreation area. When the Conservancy turns over the tract to the state, it will become a state park, administered from nearby Grizzly Creek State Redwood Park. Reverter clauses are to be held by the Conservancy to insure the land's use as intended by the donors.

One of the two redwood groves is to be named after Robert B. Pamplin, chairman and president of Georgia-Pacific, the other after Owen R. Cheatham, founder of the company.

Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, president of Save-the-Redwoods League, participated in the ceremony in which the deed to the land was turned over to the Conservancy. He expressed the League's delight at the gift. Save-the-Redwoods is responsible for having saved more than 100,000 acres of California redwood territory.

Thomas W. Richards, president of The Nature Conservancy, noted that the "gift represented a significant breakthrough for the conservation movement," a view echoed by West Coast editorialists, many of whom urged that other industries possessing the opportunity to assist in environmental improvement accept Georgia-Pacific's action as an example to be followed.

THE VALEDICTORY OF A CONSERVATIONIST

by ALEXANDER B. ADAMS

Alexander B. Adams, Chairman of the Board of Governors of The Nature Conservancy since 1966, delivered his "farewell" address as chairman at the Awards Luncheon in Seattle on August 23. When he concluded he was given a standing ovation in appreciation for his many years' service to the cause of the Conservancy and conservation.

Dr. M. Graham Netting, director of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh and newly elected vice chairman of the Board of Governors, introduced Mr. Adams and presented him with a plaque recognizing his service as president, board member, and chairman of the Conservancy.

KEITH ARTZ

For eight of the last nine years, I have served either as your elected leader or extremely close to your leadership; and during that time, I have seen The Nature Conservancy grow from a small agency that was practically on the verge of bankruptcy to one of the major conservation forces at work in America today. I am proud of its record of accomplishment. But I am ashamed at the length of my own service. Eight out of nine years is too long for one man. It is far too long to be good for the agency. Organizations thrive on new philosophies and ideas, on fresh imaginations and broad outlooks. These come from new personnel, not from men who retain the same position year after year, gradually acquiring a vested interest in their posts and an ingrained attitude toward their responsibilities.

So I welcome the business meeting this afternoon, not only as a personal relief, but as a significant step forward for The Nature Conservancy. Knowing of the exhaustive work done by your nominating committee, I also know that they have chosen wisely, and in Warren Lemmon, they have selected a man who can lead you ably and well.

In stepping aside to make way for the new, I have agreed, at Mr. Lemmon's request, to accept nomination for a term on your board, a term that falls within the limited tenure voted by resolution of your board and reported to you this morning. But because this is the last time I will ever address you as your leader, I regard this talk to you as my valedictory; and in it I wish to explore with you some thoughts about the conservation movement that I will expand in more detail in my forthcoming book *The American Land,* a book whose forthcomingness will be greater when I start my morning at my typewriter instead of on the telephone to Washington.

Looking at the conservation movement today, I am more discouraged than ever before; I am also more encouraged, and I would like to examine with you my reasons for these two widely disparate opinions. I am discouraged, because we as conservationists are failing to take full advantage of the generally growing awareness that we must protect and preserve our environment. For although we can point to massive stacks of legislation passed during the past few years and to massive stacks of reports on our environment, the situation as a whole is not getting better; it is getting worse. Our water and air are still polluted, our land is being chewed up by highways; real estate speculators strike at our most treasured locations; and as the tempo of destruction has increased, the tempo of conservation has not moved

as rapidly. Let me cite a few figures to illustrate my meaning. The amount that we spend every year on highway construction is as great as the entire ten-year authorization for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and that authorization has not even been appropriated. The attack submarine that sank, through someone's carelessness, with a gurgle in San Francisco Bay not long ago was equal to a Redwoods National Park.

The samples of such priorities are endless; but in total they represent, not the forces of evil at work as much as they do the failure of the conservation movement to counteract them. We have everything on our side. We have logic; we have beauty; we have the health of the human race; we have happiness and enjoyment. With the single exception of the profit-motive — and there is reason to believe we have that on our side, too — everything should be working for us. But it is not. And I think there are two reasons why.

The success of any movement depends on its people and its methods, and here are both the weaknesses and the strengths of the American conservation movement.

Because the weaknesses are the least pleasant subject I will deal with them first.

Our cause attracts some of the finest, most devoted, and most intelligent men and women in America. It also attracts three other types who do irreparable damage.

The first of these is the emotionalist, the man who proclaims his feelings without trying to solve the problem. He has fun; he considers himself a martyr, which gives him great enjoyment. But he contributes little to conservation, and he alienates the moderates who make up the great bulk of the American population and on whose support the conservation movement is entirely dependent.

The second type of undesirable person we seem to attract is the parochialist, the man who cannot understand that conservation is a national, not a regional nor a sectional problem, or is so absorbed in one aspect of it that he cannot understand that the problem is vastly complicated and that many of these complications are inter-related. He is the kind of person who may be so interested in preserving an area in its pristine state, that, when the highway department starts to put a road through it, he is surprised to find that the area has no friends to defend it. Or, conversely, he may be so interested in small boys that he wishes to convert every bit of open space into a baseball lot. In short, he will never compromise his own parochial interest; he will never look at the problem as a whole; and he would rather have no loaf at all than even a half or three-quarters of one.

The third group is the most damaging of all. They are the ones who find in the emotionalism and excitement of conservation an outlet for energies and egoism that are frustrated by their everyday routine. You can recognize them, I think, from the reply that the psychiatrist made in T. S. Eliot's *The Cocktail Party* to the patient who complained that he was obsessed with his own insignificance.

'I could make you feel important,
And you would imagine it a marvelous cure:
And you would go on, doing such amount of mischief
As lay within your power — until you came to grief.
Half of the harm that is done in this world
Is due to people who want to feel important.
They don't mean to do harm — but the harm does not interest them.
Or they do not see it, or they justify it
Because they are absorbed in the endless struggle
To think well of themselves.' *

It is these three groups of people, the highly emotional, the parochial, and the self-important, who, although in the tiny minority, do as much damage to the conservation movement as any highway department, real estate speculator, or air pollutor. They work their damage in several ways. Because of their concentration on their own personal objectives, they divert the time and the energies of the agencies unfortunate enough to have them as members. They also resist all change and new ideas. The emotionalist must retain the stage on which he can emote; the parochialist must insist on his parochial attitude; and the self-important cannot risk endangering the position of eminence that he has finally attained for himself. As a consequence, they breed rigidity in the conservation movement; and rigidity is one luxury that the conservation movement at this time cannot afford.

We live in an era when events move rapidly. In almost every field of activity, people are seeking new and more effective methods of achieving their goals — except in conservation. Here, for the most part, we are using the same old techniques and technologies that we have used for years and, in view of the urgency of our task, with continually decreasing success. Not long ago, I had lunch with the highly intelligent editor of one of our leading national magazines, which is planning to run a regular section on conservation. The editor

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knew nothing about the subject and had been interviewing conservationists across the country in an effort to develop ideas for articles. As we talked, the breach in understanding between us grew greater and greater; and he finally summed it up by saying, "What we want to know is where the next hot spot like the redwoods will develop."

I was tempted to say to him that the next hot spot is all America; it is providing unity to the conservation movement; it is persuading Congress that environmental problems cannot be handled piecemeal and on an under-financed budget; it is finding better management for conservation agencies, management that can adapt the techniques of other organizations to the needs of conservation; the list is endless, but after all his conversations across the country, the editor was still back with John Muir at Ketchy Ketchy. And I am afraid that the conservationists he talked with were, too. This is the age of Marshall McLuhan. Do most of our conservation publications reflect the last in communications techniques? This is an era of social conscience among many of our young. Have we found an effective method of harnessing this force? These and a hundred questions lie unanswered, because we conservationists have not really tried to answer them. I am not even sure we have thought of them.

I have spoken of the failures of conservation and of my own discouragement. Now let me tell you where I think that the hope lies. It lies in new ideas and new people. To demonstrate my point, I would like to use your own organization, The Nature Conservancy, as an example of what can happen when an agency permits the influx of new thinking and adopts new techniques.

The Nature Conservancy was originally organized as a committee of scientists, who wished to preserve natural areas. It had a goal and absolutely no method of attaining it, and it accomplished almost nothing. Then one of its members had the idea of establishing a revolving fund to provide the initial financing for the acquisition of natural areas. To my mind, this was one of the most significant contributions to conservation in this half of the century, for it introduced an entirely new technology into conservation, one that has since proved its success and usefulness. But there was also a difficulty. The concept was there, but not the people or the machinery to make it work. For if a revolving fund is to work, someone has to make it revolve, and The Nature Conservancy had few of those people. In no time at all, it was so deeply involved in one poorly planned project that not only had the fund stopped revolving to any great extent, but there was serious question whether the one project might not devour the Conservancy and force its dissolution.

So the next step was to revise somewhat the composition of the board and the staff to include people with the skills needed to make the new technology work. After all, it is not enough to own an airplane; you also have to have someone who knows how to fly it. The Conservancy had now reached a third stage. It had goals; it had a technology; and it now knew how to operate that technology.

But there were still problems. There was simply not enough private money available in the nation for a truly significant land acquisition program. The only additional place that money could come from was government — federal, state, and local. Thus The Nature Conservancy started, at first most cautiously, its government cooperation program, a program that has cost it nothing of its own capital, has helped government and the taxpayers, and has resulted in the saving of thousands of acres that might otherwise have been lost. Here some of our more parochial purists occasionally like to lodge complaints, unwilling to accept the half loaf instead of no loaf. They fail to understand that without government intervention these lands often would not be saved at all.

Thus we had added one more technology to our operation and greatly increased our potential for preserving land. But there were those among us who were still not content. We knew that we needed some sort of endowment fund to ensure our continued existence in the future, so that we could always fulfill the pledges we had made to our donors. But in view of the need for purchasing and preserving land now, we could hardly justify such a fund, in which the monies would lie relatively sterile. So we devised a new idea. We established the Guarantee and Income Fund, a fund invested on a long-term basis to provide endowment income but with the provision that we can use the securities held in the fund as collateral for loans to purchase land now. Some of the less sophisticated members of our board and staff had difficulty believing such an idea would work, but the results have been amazing.

George Cooley, our devoted board member, received the assignment of negotiating the first loan under this new plan. To our great surprise — and I rather suspect to his, too — he found that he could obtain the loan without our pledging the securities. This opened up a whole new field to us. Today, when circumstances justify it, we can now borrow up to a million or a million and a half dollars in our own right. And each of those dollars is used to preserve land.

But the end had not yet come. The Ford Foundation was developing a new policy that they call

"project-oriented investment." Our operation of borrowing and our experience in handling such loans led them to guarantee $6,000,000 in commercial credits for our use. This is a sum far greater than they could have given us outright for the direct purchase of lands, and the experiment represents, as far as I know, the first time that a foundation has entered into such an agreement with a non-profit organization. It is a new technology, and one that means that even more land can be preserved.

Thus we now have available to us for the purchase of land approximately $9,000,000 of capital and credit. Granted not all this money can be used for the purchase of just any land. We have to be certain that it will be repaid, because basically we are working with revolving funds, and, when we use bank credit, we must also be certain that we can recover the cost of the interest we pay. But, as far as I know, this is the largest single source of private capital in the United States dedicated solely to the preservation of the American land. In the fiscal year 1968-1969 alone, you and your colleagues in The Nature Conservancy helped preserve more than 32,000 acres of prime land in tracts ranging from one acre to 7,500 acres. Those of you who are scientists will be interested in knowing that thirty-three scientific research programs were conducted on Nature Conservancy lands during the year. This is quite a record. It represents more land preserved, more natural areas acquired, and more actual research on Conservancy properties than in the entire forty-three years between 1917, when the scientists first set their goals, and 1960, when we first began to make the new technologies really work and also to develop additional ones. And we are just beginning.

But how did this all happen? How did a tiny agency with a praiseworthy goal and such a slight record of achievement grow so quickly into a dominant force in American conservation? The answer is simple. The Nature Conservancy has cautiously — but constantly — experimented with the development of new techniques and technologies; and instead of being satisfied with small past achievements, it has consistently looked forward to the future and taken advantage of new methods made possible by the changing times.

This attitude represents to me one of the great hopes for conservation. It shows what can be accomplished, if the movement will steadily search for new ideas, new technologies, and new people.

I mentioned earlier that the success of a movement like ours depends entirely on two factors — methods and people. I believe I have shown you the importance of methods. I would like now to talk about some of the types of people that make these methods work. It would be absolutely impossible to mention all of them; there are far too many. But I would like to mention a few merely to illustrate the diversity of their contributions. There is Cary Bok, a member of your board of

HAPPY K. EGLER

Devil's Den Preserve, Connecticut

HUEY D. JOHNSON

Kipahulu Valley, Hawaii

governors, who, next to the Ford Foundation, has provided us with more operating funds than any other single source. This is unglamorous money, but Mr. Bok in his wisdom knows that this is the basis that makes everything else possible. There is Miss Ordway of Connecticut, a gracious and gentle lady, who has not only donated that superb area, Devil's Den, to us but has also provided the endowment for the first permanent research station ever operated by The Nature Conservancy. There are people like Cyrus Mark and Brandon Barringer and Ingram Richardson, who have devoted hours to working on management problems and management structure in order to provide us with the most efficient possible operation. There is George Cooley. I have already told you how he applied his considerable financial talent toward making a new conservation technology work successfully, but Dr. Cooley is also our most active one-man project committee. Frankly I have lost count of the number of projects that Dr. Cooley has started and carried through single-handedly and with an absolute minimum of drain on staff time. There are also scientists like Mildred Mathias and Graham Netting and others who have given constantly and graciously of their professional skills. And these are just a few of the many people that have helped us, and I name them only because they are illustrative of the hundreds of others whose dedication and devotion and generosity have made possible the success of our record.

But it can be argued, and it has been, that these are people of prominence and a degree of affluence. But there are many others, too, who may be less well known, but whose contributions have also been great. For the size of a man can be measured by only one yardstick — the size of his heart. That is all that truly matters. Look at the annual report, and you will see that during this year we received as gifts fourteen tracts of ten acres or less. Fourteen small tracts but, because of the generosity of their donors, they will be preserved forever for the benefit of the American people. Speaking of such generosity, I would like specifically to mention Charles and Eleanor Borden and their gift of Spindrift Point on the Pacific Ocean. This gift was of a most unusual nature. It represented practically everything that Charles, who has since sadly died, and Eleanor Borden possessed in this world. They gave everything they had to our cause . . .

So I believe you can understand why I look on the conservation movement today with both discouragement and encouragement. We have our petty souls who cling to their petty prerogatives and resist the changes necessary to face modern challenges. On the other hand, we have organizations — and The Nature Conservancy is one of them — that are willing to accept change in order to meet the needs of our present times. And they are supported by some of the finest and most wonderful people I have ever known, whose intelligent devotion to the cause far exceeds their own personal interests.

Years ago I had the experience of traveling through the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming with a man who had been a scout for General Miles in the Indian wars. Once this man had ridden for a continuous forty-eight hours straight through Indian territory to carry an important message to the general. The question then was, who had the skill to carry the reply back. My friend said, "Let me have four hours sleep, and I will do it." And he did.

But I am not the man he was. I have brought the message to you this afternoon, but someone else will have to carry back the reply. I hope that reply — I know that reply — will be a pledge to keep looking forward to the future, to provide an agency that permits the constant influx of new ideas, and encourages its loyal and dedicated members and staff to devote their full time and energy toward finding new ways of fulfilling our great purpose — the preservation of the outstanding scientific and esthetic areas of this wonderful country of ours.

And so as I leave you this afternoon, and I remain behind and you move on ahead, I repeat the old salutation of the Roman centurions, *"Ave atque vale"* hail and farewell . . . and God bless you . . . and thank you . . . and keep looking to the future.

COME ALONG WITH ME

by ALEXANDER BROOK

The following appeared as an editorial in the York County (Maine) Coast Star. It is written by the newspaper's editor, and though the preservation project to which he specifically refers is not a chapter project, what he says is so relevant to all our organization's efforts that we asked his permission to reprint the editorial here. In an earlier editorial concerning Vaughn's Island, Mr. Brook wrote that "when all obligations are met, the Vaughn's Island Trust will present the island as a gift to one of the conservation associations or institutions that are prepared to accept it as a wilderness refuge forever."

Almost all our major troubles are traceable to the expanding of populations and the advances in technology, here in York County as all over the world. Modern living makes each person N times more apparent, and X times more destructive, and makes him and his activity occupy Y times more of the earth's surface than he did Z years ago. So, instead of merely doubling the population every 25 years the effect on the good Earth is that of expansion by 2NXY per Z.

What is being written and documented scientifically now about the future of the world is so terrifying as to be numbing. Unless something is done quickly to stop man's proliferation and turn his path back towards the less automated life of walking people and sailing ships and horse-drawn plows there is precious little hope, it is said, that a boy of ten will be able to live beyond 50. By that time the world may become uninhabitable to man. It is not enough to stop the growth of population all over the world, or halt technology at its present level, it seems. We must turn things back — retrogress, in the technological sense. Even today we are using up the ability of the planet to absorb the products of our waste and greed — our burnings and garbages and poisons — and the earth is slowly dying, even while increasing demands are being made of it. It is hard for people who normally do not think about much of anything but the immediate things that stand between them and their wants, people in Maine who see the trees and water and space around them filling only gradually, to accept the stupefying intelligence that the scientific people are screaming at them in print, if indeed they read it at all.

It is hard to reach them. How do you reach the people of Basutoland and Kazakhstan. Little editorial? You can't reach them unless you conquer them and tell their people what to do, or you have one world government and legislate for everyone. The trouble is that the world has got beyond the morality of the one and the practicality of the other. As someone has said, we are already on the treadmill to oblivion.

Maybe some miraculous understanding will come to all nations before the next four or five years are gone. It may be that there will be a sane numerical limit placed on children per family throughout the world that will tend to reduce all populations gradually, or at least not permit them to increase. It may be that some source of power will be contrived that will permit us to stop burning gasoline and coal and jet fuels and oils so that our atmosphere will not be depleted or spoiled beyond the ability of nature to revive it.

In the face of the desperate evidence a few of us expend our energies to save a view here, a patch of marsh there, a bit of riverbank mud, a grove of trees, a pond, a rocky headland, a public path, a patch of beach, an island. For the moment it is Vaughn's Island that has our attention. We try to save it from the destructive effect of man's greed by buying it and seeing to it that it is maintained in its natural state as a public wild piece of land until the end of time, or at least until the pressures of infesting humanity and the rot with which humanity is infecting the earth, air, and water makes an island no longer worth bothering to defend.

It seems to us that if there is any hope at all, anything worth doing for our heirs, successors, and assigns, it is not to make a lot of money, or invent a new way of poisoning ourselves, or effecting a new cure to keep more people alive, or designing more things, buildings, gadgets — ways of using our environment — if there is any point at all in life, anything of value to leave our children, if the world can be saved beyond the next generation, then it is some portion, however small, a finite section, of the land with its innocent vegetation and rocks and soils and creatures, an island.

Maybe it's all futile — maybe everything is. Maybe we are all walking the treadmill, some backward, some forward. Walk along with us by contributing. Do not find reasons not to give, as many people have. We have done our best with a difficult thing. Be as generous as you can be; we have a long way to go, and we might just not stop when we get there. If we succeed in this one there are other islands and other projects, an infinity of them, ahead, until the towns of York County some day use part of their property tax money to save themselves instead of accelerating their speed on the trip to oblivion.

WARREN LEMMON ELECTED TNC CHAIRMAN: Four new members also join board of governors

Elected to the chairmanship of the Board of Governors at the 1969 Annual Meeting was Warren M. Lemmon of Kentfield, California. Mr. Lemmon succeeds Alexander B. Adams as Chairman.

In his position as vice president and general manager of the Roth Properties in San Francisco, Mr. Lemmon directs one of the major family holdings in the West. He is president of Eden Landing Corporation, developers of industrial parks, and is vice president and general manager of Western Reneline Corporation. As president of Ghirardelli Square, Mr. Lemmon directed the development of one of the most exciting and successful preservation projects in this country. Most visitors to San Francisco see the complex of distinctive and charming shops and restaurants which was converted from the handsome old brick buildings of the Ghirardelli chocolate factory on the north waterfront of San Francisco.

Mr. Lemmon was first elected to the Conservancy's Board of Governors in 1968. For many years he has been active in the Sierra Club and most recently served as secretary of the Reorganization Committee and as member of the Financial Advisory Committee. He is former treasurer of the Sierra Club Council and has served as chairman of the Loma Prieta Chapter. His other conservation associations are numerous and include active roles in the establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore, the Forest of Nisene Marks Conservancy, and Rancho Montana de Oro.

Mr. Lemmon attended Stanford University.

Elected vice chairmen of the Board of Governors were Wallace C. Dayton of Minneapolis and Dr. M. Graham Netting of Pittsburgh. Mr. Dayton came on the board in 1968 and Dr. Netting has been a member since 1953. He is a vice chairman for the second time. Elting Arnold of Washington, D.C., was reelected secretary.

Reelected to the Board of Governors were Brandon Barringer, retiring vice chairman, and Charles N. Mason, retiring treasurer, as well as Mr. Adams. Dr. Mildred E. Mathias, Dr. Richard Gordon Miller, and Gordon K. Smith are the other Board members reelected to new terms.

Returning to the Board of Governors after the year of leave required by the by-laws is Cary W. Bok of Camden, Maine. Mr. Bok has been chairman of the National Council. He is the retired senior vice president of Curtis Publishing Company and is vice president and a director of the Mary Louise Curtis Bok Foundation of Philadelphia. A graduate of Williams College, Mr. Bok also studied at Oxford University. His father, Edward W. Bok, was the author of the famous *The Americanization of Edward Bok*.

Three newcomers to the Board are Mrs. Charles W. Yarn of Atlanta, Bayard Ewing of Providence, and E. W. Mudge of Dallas.

Mrs. Yarn is active in many conservation programs, but one of her dominant interests has been the preservation of the Georgia coastal marshes. She is chairman of the Georgia Coast Reserve Committee of the Conservancy. Through the efforts of Mrs. Yarn and others, the Council for Environmental Quality was formed. She is a member of the Georgia Association of Land Design Appraisers. Mrs. Yarn is the wife of Dr. Charles W. Yarn and is a graduate of Converse College.

Bayard Ewing, a lawyer and financier, is a graduate of Yale University and holds an LL.B. from Harvard. He is a partner in the Providence law firm of Graham, Reid, Ewing, and Stapleton. Very active in politics, he has been a delegate five times to the Republican National Convention and in 1952 ran for the United States Senate. He is a director of several companies and trustee of a number of non-profit organizations. Dram Island, a 6-acre conservancy in Maine, was a 1965 gift of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing.

E. W. Mudge is head of the Dallas oil company bearing his name. He is president of the Dallas County Audubon Society and is a member of the board of the Texas Committee on Natural Resources. At Harvard, from which he graduated, he majored in ornithology. He has served as treasurer of the Texas Chapter of the Conservancy and was active in the establishment of Ezell's Cave as a conservancy and the Attwater Prairie Chicken Sanctuary.

By resolution, the Board of Governors extended its appreciation to the following retiring members of the Board, each of whom served the Conservancy so well: Charles M. Grace of New York; Richard M. Pough of Pelham, New York; A. S. Rachal, Jr., of Richmond, Virginia; and Lisa von Borowsky of Brooksville, Florida.

CORRESPONDENCE

I think it might be appropriate to point out to local conservation groups that they should be using the National Flood Insurance Program provisions for zoning of wetlands against development to secure local governmental action for the stabilization of such areas.

Once so stabilized, there seems every likelihood of their continuing indefinitely to remain attractive and valuable wildlife areas.

Richard H. Pough, President
Natural Area Council

Ed. Note: Proposed standards spelling out the steps necessary for States and communities to participate in the program are set forth in the February 27 issue of the Federal Register, which is available in virtually all large public and law libraries.

It seems fitting that the membership of The Nature Conservancy should be aware of the death on May 19, 1969, of G. Flippo Gravatt, Treasurer of our organization between 1958 and 1960, and Governor at large from 1960 to 1963, and long one of its most devoted members generally. I hope that you will be able to publish this brief appreciation of him in the next issue of the *News*.

Flippo was born in Roanoke, Virginia, of an old family in that state and was graduated from Virginia Polytechnical Institute. He spent his entire professional career from 1912 to 1958 in the United States Department of Agriculture, serving as a forest pathologist with regard to chestnut blight and other tree diseases. He was also the founder of the well-known development of Scientists' Cliffs, along the Chesapeake Bay in Calvert County, where he lived after his retirement. In view of the wide search made in this country for blight resistant specimens of the American chestnut, it is a matter of human interest that among the few trees to survive the disease and continue to produce nuts, though in limited quantities, were several on the Scientists' Cliffs property, perhaps kept alive by the special water table conditions there.

However, it is Flippo's notable human qualities and his devotion to the Conservancy which should be especially recalled to the membership. He was in the truest sense a gentleman, considerate of all he met, and though a quiet person, warm in his relations with his numerous friends. For the Conservancy, in addition to his service as Treasurer in the difficult early days of bringing our organization ahead from modest beginnings, when all it had was a good idea and a few people prepared to sacrifice themselves for its attainment, he was active in promoting natural area preservation in Maryland and the District of Columbia, as the Conservancy's representative there. Working with the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland he was instrumental in the acquisition of the Battle Creek Cypress Swamp and Hellen Creek Hemlock preserves in Calvert County, notable respectively as one of the most northerly stands of bald cypress in the country and the most southerly occurrence of apparently native hemlock along the tidewater. In many of these things I had the pleasure and honor of working with him and experiencing directly the splendid human qualities which I have mentioned.

The Executive Committee of the Conservancy recognized all of these characteristics and achievements by adopting the following resolution on May 21, 1969:

Having learned with great sadness of the passing of their former colleague, G. Flippo Gravatt, who as Treasurer and Governor of The Nature Conservancy inspired affection and respect in all who knew him, and who was elected one of the few honorary members of the Conservancy, and bearing in mind especially that this meeting of the Committee is taking place at the very hour of his funeral, the Executive Committee, on behalf of the entire Conservancy, wishes to convey its profound regret and sympathy to his widow, Mrs. Anne Gravatt, and to his sisters, Mrs. Gilbert F. Miles and Mrs. E. B. McLaughlin.

I trust all members will join with me in saying "Well done, thou good and faithful servant" in honor of Flippo and to the comfort of his survivors, especially his wife Anne, who always supported his efforts for the Conservancy with personal conviction and true conjugal understanding.

Elting Arnold

Over a year and a half ago the destructive Paseo Grande fire consumed many acres of watershed in Orange County and also destroyed many homes. At that time Mr. Schepe and I lived in the fire area but were fortunate enough to save our home by personally fighting the fire. In the wake of the fire I observed a need to furnish food for the countless numbers of wildlife that managed to escape the fire but were left in a barren area with no food.

Some enthusiastic and wonderful young students from Villa Park High School joined forces with me and we started a project to acquire grain and greens to distribute over the hills for the starving animals. The project was called "Operation Quail Guzzler." As this was a "human interest" activity, the newspapers and television highlighted the activity and funds began to come in, much of them anonymous. We carried on the feeding activity for about six months until the natural vegetation came up and there was no longer a need to distribute food. We were left with a balance of $530.29.

Since the money was donated for a conservation cause, I have been looking for such a project to donate the money to. As I am a biologist and feel strongly in favor of conserving natural environment, it was my feeling that you should receive the money for the Big Morongo Canyon Project. I sincerely hope this will aid in your purchase of this area. I am quite familiar with the Morongo Valley and Yucca Valley area as some of my scientific research hase been carried on in that region. I feel the area has much to offer the public as a preserved area of the environment. Good luck in this worthwhile effort.

Mrs. Sophia Schepe
Irvine, California

American Public Power Association, which represents more than 1,400 local public power systems, recently established a Committee on the Environment to "provide a mechanism for the exchange of information and coordination of effort on environmental matters with other segments of the industry and with governmental agencies."

The committee outlined a 15-point program to assist in providing protection and enhancement of national environmental assets while insuring availability of an abundant, reliable supply of low-cost electricity. The committee also called for creation of an industry-wide Electric Environment Council to discuss implementation of the Committee's proposals and recommendations of other utility groups, and urged that the Federal Power Commission establish an Environmental Advisory Committee to aid the commission in dealing with environmental problems associated with its responsibilities in the power field . . .

Conflicts between provision of electricity and protection of the environment must be satisfactorily resolved.

Alex Radin
General Manager
American Public Power Association

BOOKS

THE MARINE MAMMALS OF THE NORTHWESTERN COAST OF NORTH AMERICA, by Charles M. Scammon. *Dover Publications, Inc. (1968) $3.75; 319 pp., illustrated.*

Rather than a new edition of Scammon's well-known work, which was originally published in 1874, this is a reproduction from the original, with the addition of an introduction by Victor B. Scheffer of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Seattle.

Scheffer points out that since the zoological content of the book has been outdated by a 94-year accumulation of "information far more accurate and comprehensive," the real value of the work lies in its historical content. It could be added that, like so many other 19th-century scientific works, it is a genuine piece of literature and for that reason alone is worth keeping in print.

Scammon, whose middle name incidentally is Melville, devotes as much space to accounts of hunting whales, seals, walrus, and sea otters as he does to describing the animals, and the final third of the volume is devoted to a detailed account of the American whale-fishery.

With the original edition of this work today very rare, the publisher has done a service in reproducing it.

W. C.

BEEVER AND COMPANY, by Joseph A. Davis. *Harper & Row (1969) $5.95, 203 pp., illustrated.*

The author, scientific assistant to the director of the Bronx Zoo, writes at length of his experiences in sharing his home with a number of otters, of which Beever, being the longest lived, becomes protagonist of the reminiscences. Inasmuch as *Ring of Bright Water* set a standard for reminiscing by lutraphiles, comparison is inevitable even if odious, and this volume comes off the loser by any criterion.

Even so, since the otter is, as we all by now know, a species of superlative charm and mischief, and since Davis proves himself an individual of considerable decency and intelligence, not to mention patience, his expansion of his notebooks is interesting and far better than ordinary reading. He is also a first-rate illustrator and draws his pets with an affection and a sensitivity that are not always evoked by his prose.

The questions which many readers will be asking will center on the morality of anyone, even a professional specialist in small mammals, keeping

wild animals in a home and an area (Bergen County) so obviously unsuitable. In any event, only a masochist would take this book as an invitation to purchase an otter cub.

W. C.

THE AMERICAN AESTHETIC, by Nathaniel Alexander Owings. *Harper & Row (1969) $20.00; 198 pp., illustrated.*

Seldom does one encounter a book by a man who loves both the city and the natural world. Nathaniel Owings is an architect-planner with a number of suggestions for revamping our large cities and recreating the natural balance our land so sorely needs.

Proceeding selectively through the history of the Westward movement and the successive industrial growth, Owings notes the attitudes and character the process produced in our people, leading to our present-day craze for mobility and our misplaced values concerning our environment.

You can guess the point he makes: that we almost savagely conquered the West, cutting its trees, dividing its land; that to increase our mobility and "keep pace with the times" we built a costly and vast system of railroads only to have it become obsolete and replaced by highways and suburbs; that there is, without major change, no end to the cycle: "When we build a freeway we make room for the motorcar. When we clear and destroy prime agricultural areas, we make room for another housing project dependent on cars."

Owings describes these and other events, not as American history, but as an affront to the dignity of man and his *need* for an aesthetic environment. His suggestions for change, the second half of the book, are unusually optimistic; his tone is philosophic, often poetic; his writing clear and interesting. The photographs are numerous and compelling.

Some suggestions: "We are sorely burdened by obsolescence in our democratic form of government, our institutions and our philosophies." A problem such as combating the pollution of Lake Erie requires efforts at many levels of government. Jurisdictions are a hindrance.

Our system of land tenure is equally harmful: "We cling to the antiquated concept that man, with a life span of 75 years, can work his will upon the land forever." He adds that Congress should create a national resources bureau, an executive branch having as much power as the Bureau of the Budget "to protect and control the disposition and use of the national resources" under authority of a natural resources bank.

He studies in depth the problems of Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Philadelphia. He offers some plans for construction of a new kind of core city, within the existing one and some thoughts on improvements to be made in the nature of government and business.

The wealth of change he suggests should leave little room for optimism: yet he has it. He ends the book; "If we can come together to free ourselves for a world in which there will be room not only for vibrant cities but also for rolling hills, dense green forests and bright seas beyond; and if, at peace with ourselves and each other, we can savor the substances of nature as wonders and not spoils of combat, then that miracle will occur and the life-giving aesthetic be realized."

M. J. C.

PEREGRINE FALCON POPULATIONS: Their Biology and Decline, Edited by Joseph J. Hickey. *University of Wisconsin Press (1969) $10.00; 596 pp., illustrated.*

A book of such scope as to preclude review here, the publication of *Peregrine Falcon Populations* is nevertheless noted with pride, as its editor is Professor Joseph J. Hickey, a member of the Board of Governors of the Conservancy and, during its formative years, the organization's treasurer.

As noted on the jacket, "the book describes a contemporary ecological disaster and the search to explain it . . . The cosmopolitan peregrine falcon was, until quite recently, a remarkably successful example of avian evolution." A sharp and sudden decline of the species resulted in the convening of an international conference in 1965 at the University of Wisconsin. The book summarizes the proceedings of that conference, including "an enormous pool of unpublished population data that these investigators brought together."

W. C.

THE SEA-BEACH AT EBB-TIDE, by Augusta Foote Arnold. *Dover Publications, Inc. (1968) $3.50; 450 pp., illustrated.*

An unaltered republication of a 1901 reference work. The coverage of the book is broad, including a total of 175 species of marine algae and 450 invertebrates. Over 600 drawings and photographs illustrate the book. A lengthy introduction discusses good collection areas, as well as methods of collecting and preserving seaweeds and invertebrates.

W. C.

NEWS BRIEFS

ANONYMOUS GIFT TO ENDOWMENT FUND

A member of the Board of Governors who desires the gift to be anonymous has contributed $50,000 to the Conservancy's Guarantee and Income Fund. The gift was announced at the August 22 meeting of the Board of Governors.

The Guarantee and Income Fund, essentially the Conservancy's endowment, is invested in stocks and bonds. The fund is administered by the Finance Committee of the Board of Governors, the members of which are Dr. George Cooley, John Duberg, Brandon Barringer, and, *ex officio,* Edward R. Kingman.

Besides working as an endowment, with the income helping to support the Conservancy operations, the securities in which the fund is invested may be used as collateral for loans to assist land preservation projects. The Guarantee and Income Fund presently is close to $500,000.

CONGRESS NOTES REDWOOD DONATION

On the day, July 30, that the Georgia-Pacific Corporation turned over Van Duzen Woods to the Conservancy (see page 7), Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to have printed in the *Congressional Record* the press release put out by the Conservancy describing the gift. The release was printed.

Senator Jackson's remarks follow:

"As Americans have increasingly become aware of the importance of conservation, it is our hope that private industry has begun to accept a greater responsibility to insure the preservation of some of our Nation's natural resources. Evidence that this is happening has been supplied by the Georgia-Pacific Corporation, which today donated a $6 million stand of prime redwood timber to the Nature Conservancy. This nonprofit organization, long noted for its efforts in conservation, expressed its thanks for Georgia-Pacific's far-sighted approach to one of America's growing problems. It is noted that the gift may represent the largest ever made by an American business firm for conservation purposes. This type of approach is indeed welcome by all Americans, and it is my hope that this concern will continue to grow to the benefit of all."

"JUST BARE MOUNTAINS"

The Los Angeles *Times* has quoted Edwin L. Z'berg of Sacramento, a state assemblyman and former chairman of the Assembly Natural Resources Committee as saying in an interview that he does believe that California's 1969 Legislature is more conservationist minded than have been past legislatures. But he goes on to remark that this really applies only to "dramatic, emotional issues" like DDT or the San Francisco Bay.

Awareness of day-to-day issues, in which there is no "overwhelming public demand to goad the Legislature" is slight, Z'berg said, and it is his impression that in many areas California continues to lose ground in the environmental field.

As an example of what he sees as lack of progress, he pointed out a series of bills which were designed more closely to control timber cutting practices and noted that none of the bills had got anywhere in recent years.

"One day the public will look up and see bare mountains, just bare mountains, and then it will be too late."

William Penn Mott, head of the California Parks and Recreation Department, is also quoted by the *Times* in a pessimistic vein: "I have a feeling most politicians are lagging behind the concern I hear around the country . . . If 5,000 people were to die in Los Angeles tomorrow because of air pollution, I think we'd move against it tomorrow."

It is interesting that whereas the Senate of the State of California voted unanimously to ban DDT after a three-year period, the measure was killed in the lower house in committee. The Senate also passed by a 5-1 margin a bill to ban sale of the internal combustion engine in California after 1975. Again the bill was killed in committee when it reached the Assembly.

One bill that did get past both houses of the legislature was the one continuing controls on the filling and dredging of San Francisco Bay.

TNC TESTIMONY FOR DIAMOND HEAD

Thomas W. Richards, president of the Conservancy, was one of those testifying at a June 17 hearing held in Honolulu to determine the status of Diamond Head. The consensus of all those testifying was to save Diamond Head and to save it all. Richards told the City Council that the Conservancy stands ready to help. At the end of the hearing, the Council decided in what the

Honolulu *Advertiser* called a "surprising major decision" to buy Diamond Head for park purposes.

Mr. Richards was in Honolulu on his way to Maui to participate in the second expedition into the Kipahulu Valley.

TERRY BLUNT IN NEW POST

Terry A. Blunt, for four years a member of The Nature Conservancy staff, on July 7 became associate executive director of the Connecticut River Watershed Council, with headquarters in Greenfield, Massachusetts. His appointment was announced by Ellsworth S. Grant, president of the Council.

Mr. Blunt joined the Conservancy in 1965 as field representative for the Western Regional Office and remained in San Francisco until May of 1968, when he moved to Washington as Director of the Eastern Regional Office.

In his new position, Mr. Blunt will be in charge of the Council's Connecticut Valley land conservancy program.

DUTTON ANNOUNCES BOOK AWARD

E. P. Dutton and Company, "in the hopes of stimulating the writing of good books on ecological themes" is offering an award of $5,000 for the best manuscript submitted in any given year dealing with the past, present, or future of man in his environment, natural or man-made. The award will be given for a single work of adult non-fiction. Manuscripts submitted from the present time through December 31, 1969, will qualify for the 1970 award. For full information, write E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc., 201 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10003.

Since The Nature Conservancy does not enjoy the services of a clipping agency, we appeal to our members and friends to clip from newspapers and magazines any article referring to the Conservancy and forward it to the Editor of the *News*. On numerous occasions, letters received in the office will make mention of a particular article or news item, and it seems that more often than not we are in the dark. Perhaps each chapter could appoint a "clipper," and in areas where no chapter operates we might rely upon self-appointed clippers.

Dr. Joseph C. Palamountain, Jr., president of Skidmore College, presents to Dr. George R. Cooley a check from the college to be used towards the purchase of a 20-acre natural area in Greenfield, New York. With the contribution, Skidmore College becomes a cooperating institutional member of the Conservancy. Dr. Cooley is chairman of the Conservancy's oldest adherent, the Eastern New York Chapter, and is a member of the Board of Governors.

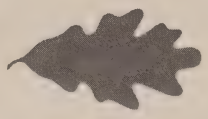
At a recent meeting of the Collier County (Fla.) Conservancy, an independent organization working closely with The Nature Conservancy, Dr. Cooley was elected an honorary lifetime member of that group, one of two persons to hold that distinction. Joel Kuperberg, director of Collier County Conservancy, describes the honor accorded Dr. Cooley as "more than merited, for innumerable reasons, but most particularly for the yeoman service he did in getting the 10,000 Islands Project off the ground. His support for the crucial project was of every possible kind a man can give, from deep rooted moral support to a heavy financial commitment."

TREES, SHRUBS, AND WOODY VINES IN KANSAS, by H. A. Stephens. *The University Press of Kansas (1969) $3.95 Paper, $6.75 Cloth; 250 pp., illustrated.*

Describing 114 species, with full illustrations, this is a valuable and attractive volume, useful in other states where many of the same plants are found. The author is on the botanical research staff of the University of Kansas.

CHAPTER NEWS

1969 GREEN LEAF AWARDS



Eleven Green Leaf Awards were conferred at the 1969 Awards Luncheon of The Nature Conservancy, held in Seattle on August 23. The awards are given annually to members of the Conservancy who have made particularly valuable contributions to the organization's work.

This year's winners, with the citations read upon presentation of the Green Leaf pin, follow:

William J. Beecher, Illinois: A member of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Chapter and prior to that its vice chairman, he is also one of the chapter's most effective scientific advisors. He has a special knack for searching out those natural areas which are worthy of being saved. His ability to develop press contacts for the Conservancy is valuable not just to the chapter but to the Midwest Regional Office.

Charles A. Clark, Connecticut: The most recent incumbent in a chairmanship which has produced nothing but award winners, he summed up his views of Conservancy membership and gave a clue to the very successful administration he would lead in his first message to the Connecticut Chapter: "When we all work together, conservation can be fun." And fun they have had in Connecticut, with a dozen new conservancies added in just the past year and a half. He is a busy, talented, hard-working chairman.

George G. Downes, California: Chairman of the Northern California Chapter and one of those who has done the most to provide that thriving chapter with stable, cooperative leadership, a team-man who is willing and able to project his philosophy beyond his own chapter into the national arena, a salesman extraordinaire for The Nature Conservancy, he has earned his award through work and devotion to a great cause.

Richard H. Durrell, Ohio: A standout in a chapter which has many standouts, he is a man who has given intense thought not only to the acquisition of natural areas but to their good management and use. He is, with his wife, the donor of one of Ohio's finest conservancies, The Wilderness, a 280-acre forest in Adams County.

Dr. Milton Howell, Hawaii: Physician for a dozen years to the isolated town of Hana on the island of Maui, a man who knows his community and recognizes its dreams, he was, as co-chairman of the Kipahulu Valley Project, one of the principal reasons for its tremendous success. He is a man always ready to go to work in the cause of natural area preservation, always ready to pitch in.

Albert G. Johnson, Minnesota: Under his able leadership, the Minnesota Chapter has grown in numbers of members and in statewide influence and has greatly increased its land acquisition program while at the same time raising the funds to turn incomplete projects into paid-for preserves. He has created an outstanding record as a chapter chairman.

Rodney Johnson, California: Lifelong observer and student of Nature, he is a man who transferred his concern for the vanishing wilderness into action when he created the wilderness preservation fund that today bears his name. He is a man who seems never to have looked any direction but foreward, one who has expressed his devotion amply to all those generations still to come.

Spencer Jones, Missouri: Whether he is busy editing the Missouri Chapter newsletter, raising funds for a favorite project, making decisions as a chapter officer, or out in the woods building with his own hands a wooden fence for one of the Missouri preserves, he is always the activist, always the one who makes things go and gets things done.

Edward T. Richardson, Jr., Maine: A keen and intent observer and photographer of the natural scene, he is as well an efficient and capable administrator. An officer and counsel for the Maine Chapter, he has been one of those quiet leaders with so many of which the Conservancy is blessed. He is one of those who has done the most to make his chapter one the Conservancy's best.

William S. Serat, Arizona: Long-time treasurer for the Conservancy's Arizona Committee, he has been one of the prime movers in the creation of the famed Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Sanctuary and is now working as hard for another great project, the Canelo Hills Cienega. His verve and enthusiasm serve to transport his good influence beyond the borders of Arizona to the entire Conservancy movement. He stands as one of our most effective members.

Lisa von Borowsky, Florida and Maine: An effective and ever active member of two chapters, a member of the Conservancy's Board of Governors for the past seven years, she has long given freely of her time and resources. Acting quietly, she has by her own example at all times encouraged others to work, to give, to help. She is a woman whose interest and concern have always been exceptionally productive.

TELEPHONE BOOK LISTING FOR CHAPTERS

The point was made at the Annual Meeting that unless an organization is listed in the telephone book it may be considered by many a stranger to be unstable or even fly-by-night. It was proposed that whenever and wherever possible, a listing under the organizational name be in the telephone book. Few chapters have their own headquarters so that the number listed would probably have to be that of the chapter chairman or one of the other officers. Perhaps all chapter officers, unless two live in the same city, should have their home or business phones listed with the organizational name.

To do so would be to create certain difficulties, and it may be that the difficulties would outweigh the advantages. For example, in Washington, because our name begins with the word *Nature* and is in fact the only entry in the District of Columbia telephone book that does, we receive at national headquarters some extraordinary calls indeed. Once a very nice feminine voice inquired whether we might keep the birdfeeder in her Chevy Chase yard filled while she spent a month in Florida. More than once we have been queried on how to feed a fledgling. Another time, we were urged to come at once and conserve the nature of a man's yard that was being attacked by a neighbor's bulldozer.

How an individual in his home or office might be expected to cope with such calls, if they proved numerous, is difficult to say. Weighed against such disadvantages, of course, is the very real possibility of a significant gift or a natural area being gained because the caller, acting on impulse, was able to find a telephone listing.

Possibly in each major city there is a volunteer willing to accept the perils of a listing if only to stave off the greater perils of not being listed.

Without doubt the problem has been considered before: does any chapter have experience upon which to base a report for a future issue of the *News*?

DONALD KINDSCHI

Toft's Point, near Bailey's Harbor, Wisconsin. On the right in the picture is Miss Emma Toft, whose father settled the land. With her is Louise Erickson of Racine. Toft's Point was a recent Wisconsin Chapter project, now completed and turned over to the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT

Thanks to the persistent efforts of conservationists and the Nunn administration, Lilly's Wood, a 554-acre tract of virgin forest lying along the Letcher County line south of the Kentucky River, will be saved for future Kentuckians, and for all America. Time will prove that it was worth the struggle.

It required the work of many people to save Lilly's Wood. State conservationists have tried for several years to interest some agency of government in buying the tract from the Cornett family that has owned it for almost fifty years, in order to save it from the timber and coal companies planning to exploit its resources. Governor Louie Nunn visited the forest early in his term of office and determined to make it a state preserve. Budget Director Lawrence Forgy has waged a tireless campaign to find ways and money to buy and set aside the tract.

Actually the money problem has not been entirely solved. The U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation put up $139,779 of the $271,558 price, the state chipped in another $125,000, and The Nature Conservancy advanced $23,279 as a loan. The loan must be repaid from funds donated by private sources.

It will be up to future state administrations to protect the forest from mining, timber or oil companies. Kentucky River Coal Corporation has agreed not to exercise its right to cut timber or strip-mine in the forest as long as it is held by the state for public use. Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company has also agreed not to strip the 100 acres to which it holds rights. But the agreements do not rule out deep mining within certain limits, or drilling for oil and gas, and it will be up to future governors to see that permits for such uses are not issued.

Whatever is necessary to protect it, Lilly's Wood is worth it. There are not many places like it left in the country. Probably the biggest tract of virgin forest in the Eastern United States, it contains a variety of trees, shrubs, flowers and undergrowth not found anywhere else. Because its use and development must necessarily be restricted, it may never become a very popular attraction. But it will serve as more than a great natural storehouse and laboratory. As Mr. Forgy says, "We hope to preserve this for future generations to see what this country was like when the settlers first arrived."

Louisville *Courier-Journal*

The Nature Conservancy, which has turned over 6,000 acres of Maui's Kipahulu Valley to the National Park Service, now is asking the state to turn over to the Park Service 3,000 acres of adjacent state-owned grasslands.

"These grasslands are critical," said Thomas W. Richards, president of the Conservancy, who has just returned from a four-day expedition into Kipahulu Valley.

"They are vital to protect the water resources of the Hana, Maui, area; they are important also because of their uniqueness and value to scientific research," Richards said.

A five-member scientific team, spending two weeks in the rugged Kipahulu terrain adjacent to Haleakala Crater, has discovered a high grassland area of virgin Hawaiian bunch grass growing at an elevation of 7,600 feet.

These grasslands are typical of the original type of grass which existed in many parts of the islands before the advent of large-scale plantations and cattle ranches. Because of this, the area is considered important from a scientific viewpoint.

"The grasslands also act as a magnificent sponge, a better holder of the water than the forest." Richards said. "They are significantly related to the water resources of Hana. It is important that these lands be protected from grazing or destruction."

The state in the past has indicated its willingness to cooperate in placing certain of its key lands into a preserve status . . .

[Speaking of the lower valley], Richards said, "People should use and enjoy this area. But the upper portion of Kipahulu is much more dangerous and access should probably be limited to scientific expeditions."

Dr. Richard Vogl, a plant ecologist, and Dr. Jim Henrickson, a botanist, are leading a team now working in the upper portion of the valley.

Richards backpacked up the headwall of Kipahulu Valley last week to resupply the scientists and also to get the preliminary results of their findings. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Si Foote, California conservationists, and Thomas Sennett, a National Geographic photographer.

In addition to the discovery of the Hawaiian bunch grass (called *deschampsia*), Richards said they reported two sightings of the crested honeycreeper.

"The upper part of this valley is like Eden," Richards said. "There are rare birds and rare flowers all around. But it is remote and a very tough area to get into."

Honolulu *Star-Bulletin*

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